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Containing Accounts of the Propagation and Revival of Religion in Great Britain, America, &cc.

Saturday October 20. 1744. § No. 86.

Revival of Religion in Germany continued.

And within a few Years after him Dr. Balthafar Meifner, Professor at Wittenberg, who was deeply sensible of the great neglect of practical Christianity, through the multiplying of Disputes, and particularly of the Stirs and Motions raised against the aforesaid Book of TrueChristianity, of whom it appears, that he had laid a Design of opening a Practical Callege for the Students of that University, or Callegium Pietatis, in which he had determined to treat concerning the Way and Manner of removing and correcting such Things either in Church or State, as do really need the same. This is to be seen from his Funeral Programma, as also from his Pia Desideria, or pious Breathings, and wishes for Reformation, published some time after his Death.

Man of fingular Piety and Zeal for God, who infifting in the fame Steps, and feriously labouring to promote real and practical Christianity, became suspected of not being orthodox in the Article of Justification: And so falling into the Odium of the more rigid Lutherans, underwent by that Means many severe Oppositions and Hardships. As also, not to insist here too long, did Dr. Andreas Kester Superintendent at Coburg, suffering much for his reproving the publick Abuses and Vices: Together with Dr. Arnoldus Mengeringius Superintendent of Hall; Dr. John Mathew May fart, Professor and Pastor of Erfurt, who witnessing against the corrupt State of the Universities, drew upon himself thereby the hatred of many of the learned Men; Dr. John Schmidius a Professor at Stranburgh, noted for his great Moderation and

Piety ; Dr. Juftus Gesenius of Hanover, Superintendent General, invidiously accused of Arminianism; Solomon Glassius of Sax-Gotha, whose Verses upon Dr. Gerhard made some fuspect him as a Favourer of Fanaticism, and put him to the trouble of Apologizing; the most candid Saubertus, whose Moderation, when he could be tax'd for nothing elfe, got him the Character among the litigious of a Syncretift, his Disciple Dilberus, who by treading in his Master's Steps, could not avoid the same Censure; and John Valentine Andrea a Divine of Wurtenberg, who had a very high Veneration for the aforefaid Saubertus, and printed a Book, which he calls His Ghoft, giving therein a Character of the true Christian Spirit, and of a faithful evangelical Paftor. This Andrea being a Person of a very piercing Wit and Understanding, of Solidity of Judgment and Prudence, and well exercised from his Youth in all the Affairs of Religion, had fuch an infight into the State of the Lutheran Church in particular, as very few of his Age had: But while having discovered the Disease, he studied how to apply a Remedy, he could expect to fare no better than all others, that went before him. Of whom it is to be noted, that one of the greatest Lights that ever was in that Church, within a few Years past, publickly declared fuch a Value for him and for his Writings, as to fay, that if he were to wish for any one to rise again from the Dead, for the putting Matters to right amongst them, and for the well fettling the Church, he should be along while in deliberating, whether he could find one to perfer before him. fides these there might also be mentioned D. Paulus Tarnovius, that eminent Divine of Rostock, who printed a Differtation against the new Gospel; and Theophilus Grofgebauer a Deacon of the same Church of Rostock, who in the Year MDCLXI, left the Church a Legacy at his Death, which with the Approbation of the Faculty of Divines of that University and their Preface to it, was then printed not without a great Bleffing ; 'tis called, The Watchman's Voice, being written in High Dutch, and contains a Discovery of the Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety, and of the Unsuccessfulness of the Word of God, and of the Sacraments in the evangelical Churches for the promoting a real Conversion in Souls.

§. 22. This is that Book, which by God's Bleffing upon it became the Means of first opening the Eyes of Dr. Spener, and which made him to look more into what is folid and In-

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terior, who thereupon the next Year frequently confer'd with Dr. Raith, he being a very good Divine, they living then both at Tubing, so that they had Opportunities of freely discussing the Subject of it, and of examining into the Caufes of the Abuses in the Administration of the Word and Sacraments, and confequently of the little Edification of the Laity; together with the Remedies fit to be applied. This was in the Year MDCLXII: From whence some therefore have dated the Rile of this whole Affair, which has made fuch a Noise in Germany for some Years past. And about the same Time at Rostock there were Dr. Muller, Dr. Lutkeman, and Dr. Quiftorp Junior, who both by their Writing and Preaching, laboured very much to prepare a Way for a better State of the Church, and for the Advancement of folid Piety in its Members. The first of these suffered a great deal of Contradiction by some of the more rigid Lutherans, on Account of some Expression which he us'd in a Sermon on I Cor. 12. v. 2. and was this, viz. Our modern Christians and superficial Pretenders to Religion, have four dumb Idols which they Worship, and these are (1) The Pulpit. (2) The Font. (3) The Altar, and (4) The Stool of Confession; which put him to the Trouble to apologize, and to apply himself to fome of the most eminent Divines to have their Determination; who then gave it in his Favour, and approved of this his Expression, as whereby he only rejected the Opus operatum People too much dote on. He died in the Year 1676, chufing for his Funeral Text, Fer. 51. v. 9. The like did Dr. Kortholt under the Name of Theophilus Sincerus, Dr. Hartman Superintendent of Rotenburg, Reiferus and several others. But as for Dr. Spener he became as it were the very Soul in this Cause: And having a deep Inspection into the decayed lapfed State of Christendom, he wrote and published aBook, long before the Name of Pietism was brought into Use, as being deeply affected with the Sense thereof, called PIA-DESIDERIA, wherein he shews evidently the Apostacy of the Spoule of Christ from her first Love, with the Abuses and Corruptions confequent hereof, and then proposes such Methods, by which the same might be in some Manner redressed. Among which one was this, that he caused to appear again. fuch mystical and spiritaul Books of the best note, as had lain. quite buried hitherto, and which could not but be true leading Stars to the hidden Path of Life, and bleffed Imitation L 1 2

Wherefore he published Tauler's Postill with a Preface, The German Theology, Arndt's True Christianity, and T. AKempis, and failed not of his Ends therein, in that both before the Motion of Pietism, as also afterwards, many were disposed and induced by these to embrace the Practice of true folidChristianity and thePower of Godliness. he was chosen of God for a peculiar Instrument of a more practical Reformation, he was accordingly by divine Providence put into fuch Places, where the Lord in this dark Night of Apostacy could best make use of him according to his Pleafure: Hence it will be worthy of our Observation to see, what his main and principal Work was in the three greatPlaces, where he has been intrufted with the Pastoral Care of the Lord's Flock, Francfurt, Dresden and Berlin, where he was living fince this Narrative was in the Prefs, and is newly departed hence, his Works following him into Eternity.

§. 23. In Francfurt, whether he was called in the Year MDCLXVI, he kept Collegia Pietatis, or Exercises of Piety in his own House twice a Week, where he gave first his own Exposition on some Chapter of the sacred Scriptures, with fuitable Exhortations tending much to Edification. wards he allow'd also others, whose Mind and Senses were exercifed in the Word of God, tho' not Divines by Profession, to bring forth any Experience or spiritual Meditation, that was upon their Spirits. (a) Which being done under his Directorship, was accompanied with a great heavenly Bleffing: So that he left there a Seed of many pious and well disposed People. When first this private College or Meeting came to be open'd, it was foon noifed about, fome praifing and more blaming it, but Dr. Spener well knowing, that a Servant of God, ought not to flick to go through evil Report and good Report, (which apostolical Expression he was often heard to cite, when acquainted with the Censures of others) was little hereat concern'd. Abundance of Pople coming to Francfurt flocked to this Meeting intende private Devotion, to hear what the meaning of this religious Novelty (as they stilled it) was: And although the most Part went on no better Principle or Motive than that of meer Curiofity,

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⁽a) Vid. omnino Speneri Cosil. Theol. Tom. 3. Pag. 103.

nay or even on an ill Defign, nevertheless it has been obferved, that the Lord has made this an Hour of Visitation to
many a Soul, upon hearing the convincing Discourses both
of the Doctor and of some other good Christians there affembled. Nay even those, who endeavoured to suppress it, blew
up more and more the Fame thereof, so that occasionally
'twas frequented by Prosessor, Superintendents, nay, by Imperial, Royal, Electoral, &c. Ministers, and now and then
by Persons of the best Quality happening to come to Town.
(b) Nay surther the whole Faculty of Divines at Kiel in Holfatia approved of it, and by a particular Responsum or Determination spoke in the Favour of Dr. Spener, which prov'd
no small Discouragement to those, who in what they act and
judge are rather moved by Accidemical Determinations, than

the very Oracles of divine Scripture.

§. 24. In his publick Sermons he preached here A. 1676, and Part of 1677, a whole Year upon the Necessity as also Possibility of Practical Religion; shewing hereby the great Obstacles that are pretended, to be altogether unable to hinder the Advances of a willing Mind. Now his peculiar Character being Candor and Humility, with Condescention, even to the meanest of the Houshold of God, whom he endeavoured, as well as the high and great Ones, to bring to a Sense of Piety; this made him to go up and down to their Houses, to instruct them in what is necessary to Salvation. And because his Moderation was so greatly eminent, he was there not only loved and efteemed by the Lutherans, but also by many of the Calvinists, of whom many came to frequent his Church. But among what happened' with him, whilft he was at Francfurt, must not be omitted a Paffage worthy of our Observation in this Place, which is, that his tender Care and Love for the Poor had then already fo taken up his Heart and Head, that he was most busy in labouring and contriving, how to fet up an Hospital to maintain them. In which Enterprise he met at first with a great Opposition from the Magistracy, who upon his Application to them, answered, they were incapable of maintaining such a Number of Poor. But he not discouraged or beaten down

⁽b) Vid. Speneri Respons. Theol. Tom. 3. Pag. 223. et 548. Seqq.

by their denial, prevailed notwithstanding and carried their Consent by this Argument, that if they had been able hitherto to maintain the Poor in a confused and irregular Way thro' their going up and down in the Streets, (since none had yet starved for want of Bread) how much more would they be able to do the same, in a Way more orderly and regular; which gain'd so much on them, that the good Doctor's Desire and Travail of his Soul was answered. And this happy Success in so laudable a Cause, made him afterwards, when Professor Frank was about erecting his Hospital, so chearful and ready in affishing him therein, as also in forwarding and promoting the same to his utmost Capacity. In order to which he caused a Sermon on the Duties of the Poor to be printed, which was dedicated to all the Poor in Germany, and subjoined to the first Edition of this Professor's Account

of the Orphan House.

§. 25. Now further feeing that Dr. Spener's Work, which the Lord had cut out for him to do, was not to terminate in Francfurt, and feeing also, that a new Period of a more univerfal Reformation in the Church of God in general, as well as in the Lutheran in particular was at Hand, wherein he could further promote the Cause of God, and be a true Labourer in his Harvest, He was called to Dresden to be the Elector of Saxony's first Chaplain, tho' he was unwilling to leave his beloved Francfurt (as he calls it.) God ordering it so in his holy Providence, that upon the breaking out of Pietifin (which happened not long after hisSettlement in thisFunction) the Instruments by whom God was pleased to raise it first, they being yet but young Beginners in the practical Part of Religion, and either but Students of Divinity or Masters of Arts, might have some Assistance and Support from a grave and experienced Divine (which they had indeed occasion for) who by being accustomed to the Opposition and Difficulties, which the Enemy uses to lay in the Way, might in likeManner carry them through the same; and so be a considerable Help and Promoter of Piety, for which he was also by the Adversaries in Way of Derision called, The Patriarch of the Pietist. This he knew nothing of in the Beginning, when he was fent for from Francfurt, which was in the Year MDCLXXXVI, that he might fucceed Dr. Lucius in the-Court of Drefden. In the mean Time the Elector John George the Third, was no Admirer at all of his public Ser-

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mons, which were seasoned with the Salt of the divine Wisdom, and were most quick and piercing to the very Heart ; and much less still could he bear with his private Visits, wherein he would hold him in an unpleasing Conference and Intercourse about his future State, dealing plainly and roundly with him as an Embassador of God and Christ, and manifesting the only Way to true Happiness both here and hereafter. For the House of Saxony which had been heretofore the Support and Prop of the Reformation, was then in a visible Declension as to Matters of Religion. But notwithstanding this indifferent Reception at the faid Court, lest the Grace of God, and the Call for which he was fent hither, should prove fruitless, he begins here at Drefden, to fet up in his own House the catechizing of little Children: Which succeeded so well, that he was quickly crouded with their Numbers. Whence followed Reflections upon him from the University-Professors, who thought it unbecoming, that fuch a Man both of great Parts and Learning, and withal in such an eminent Station, should stoop to so mean and vile an Employ in their Eye, as the teaching and catechizing of Children. But the Doctor little regarding this, faw well enough, that the Basis and Ground-work of Reformation was to be laid in little Children ; old People being grown for the most Part inflexible, and unwilling to forfake the Darling of their accustomed Formalities or Opinions: And therefore he accounted it rather to be the true Character of a real Divine, to feed both the Sheep and the Lambs of Christ. During his stay at Drefden he published one of his most excellent Pieces of practical Divinity, wherein he did fet forth the discriminating Marks, whereby to discern the workings of Nature and Grace from each other; which being a Point of most needful Observation to all ghostly Pastors and Teachers, and of great Use to them on the Account of their Hearers, that so a just Application may be made to their feveral States, he dedicated it to the Clergy of Saxony, in a fort of pastoral Letter to their whole Body, exhorting them to a faithful Discharge of their Duty in looking to the Flocks committed to them. He published here also a Set of Sunday-Sermons, called, Evangelical Duties; In which he endeavours to shew the Difference betwixt the Graces and Virtues that are truly Evangelical. and do proceed from a Principle of divine Charity in the Soul, and those that are meetly External or but Moral. Which he dedicated to his present Majesty King Frederick of Prussia, then Elector of Brandenburgh: Who had sent him a Vocation and Commission, that he might accept of a Prepositure or Superintendency of some Part of the Lutheran Churches in his Dominions, with which, as seeing the Hand of God in it, he readily complied; especially also since the Eiestor of Saxony, being not over-fond of his awakening Sermons, was soon prevailed on to part with him. This Set of Sermons was printed in the Year 1692. in 4to.

§. 26. In this new ministerial Function he was scarce fettled, when it pleased God to increase and enlarge the new Reformation of Pietism, even in the large Dominions of the then Elector of Brandenburgh, and therefore it fell out about the fame Time, that the new University at Hall in Saxny belonging to Brandenburgh, was projecting and in a folema Manner Inaugurated. Here now our Dr. Spener was made again beneficial and useful, not only bringing some of the principal Authors of Pietifm, that were little favoured and persecuted in other Dominions, into Brandenburgh, where they were gladly received in the New-founded Univerfity of Hall; but also having proved ever fince no small Promoter and Supporter, both to the Professors of Divinity there, by the World called Pietists, as also to all the pious Foundations erected there and elsewhere within the Territories of that Prince, yea also much beyond them, and indeed to the whole Protestant Reformation in general, and the Churches of the Dispersion, till about the Beginning of February in this prefent Year MDCCV, he received his Quetus by the Will of God, being fweetly translated hence as in the Chariot of divine Love and Peace, and leaving his Name as a most fragrant Perfume to Posterity.

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(To be finished in our next.)